Joint EEA-EPA Event

Wed, January 27, 2021 8:00 am - 10:00 am ET (2:00 - 4:00 pm CET)

Hosted through Microsoft Teams

Event Programme

Wednesday, 27 January 2021					
Time	Item	Details	Speakers		
8:00 – 8:40	0 – 8:40 - Opening remarks				
Chairman: Mike Slimak – National Program Director of the Sustainable and Healthy Communities (SHC)					
Research Program at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)					
8:00-8:10	Importance and commitment to developing the Report on the Environment (ROE) and its role in fulfilling EPA's mission	EPA Office of Research and Development (ORD) Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator for Science	Jennifer Orme-Zavaleta		
8:10-8:20	Continuation of collaboration between EPA and EEA on the environment	EPA Office of International and Tribal Affairs (OITA) Acting Assistant Administrator	Mark Kasman		
8:20-8:40	Presentation of the State of the Environment Report (SOER) 2020	European Environment Agency (EEA) Executive Director	Hans Bruyninckx		

Event Programme

8:40 – 9:45 - Panel discussion - State of the Envi	ronment: European and US perspectives				
Moderator: Per Mickwitz – Lund University, Chair of the EEA Scientific Committee					
EU panellist from Academia	Frank Geels - Manchester University, Member of the EEA Scientific Committee				
EU panellist from Member States	Laura Burke , Chair of the EEA Management Board, Ireland - EPA Director				
US panellist from Academia	Richard Moss , Adjunct Professor, Department of Geographical Sciences, University of Maryland; Non-resident Fellow, Andlinger Center for Energy and Environment, Princeton University				
US panellist from EPA	Katherine Dawes, EPA Evidence Act Acting Evaluation Officer				
9:45 - 10:00 – Closing remarks					
EPA ORD SHC National Program Director	Mike Slimak				
EEA Executive Director	Hans Bruyninckx				
10:00 – End of the meeting					

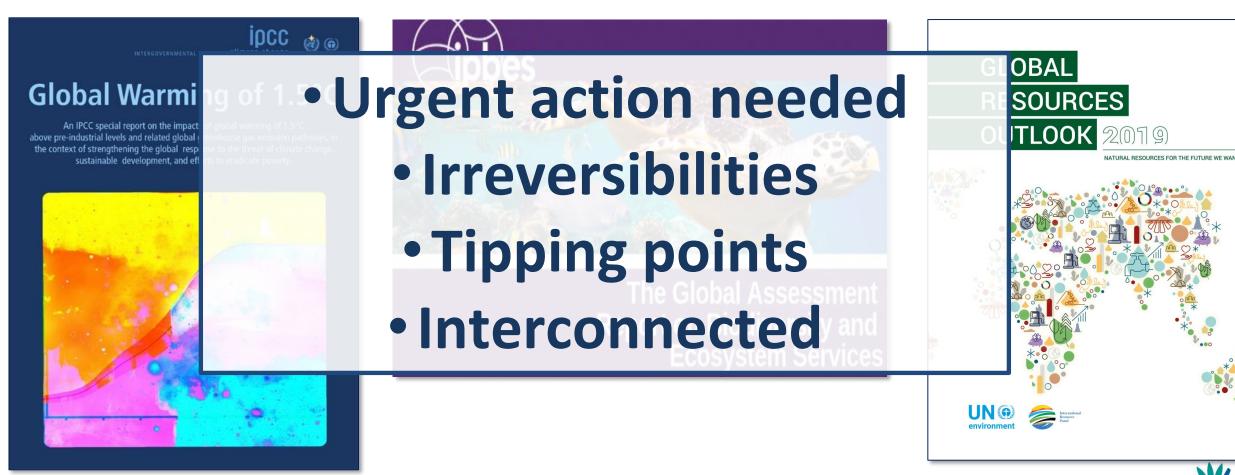


Global context: unprecedented challenges, improved knowledge SOER2020

1. IPCC report on global warming of 1.5°C

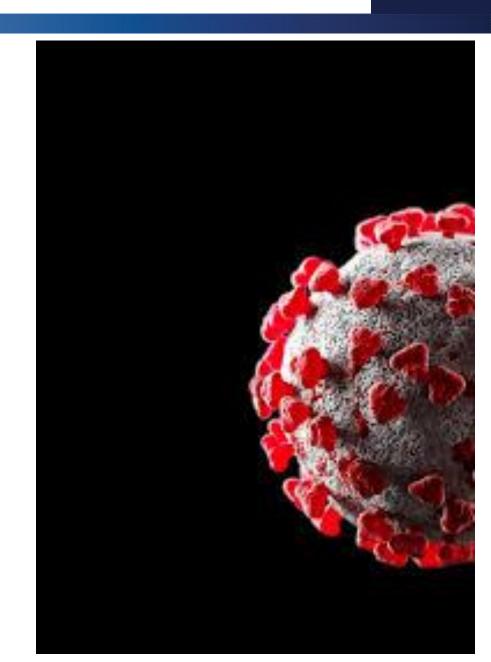
2. IPBES global report on biodiversity and ecosystem services

3. International Resource Panel global outlook 2019



COVID-19 highlights existing issues

- Society depends on a resilient environmental support system
- Biodiversity loss and intensive food systems make zoonotic diseases more likely
- Environmental factors such as **air quality** appear to influence COVID-19 outcomes
- Single-use plastics and low oil prices have negative consequences
- Some short-term and temporary positive environmental impacts



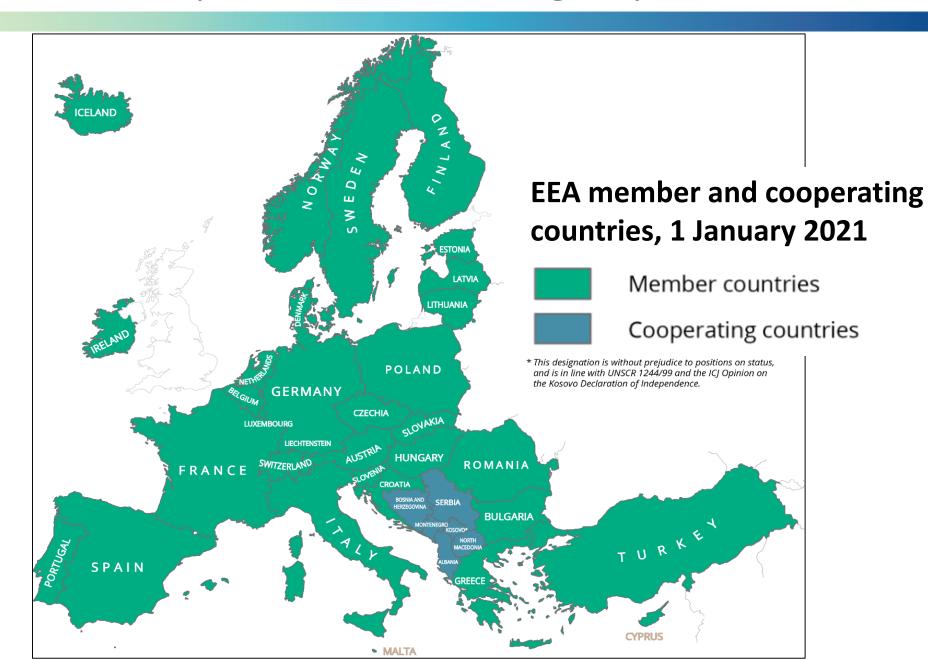
A new policy context: European Green Deal

- First climate-neutral continent
- Biodiversity Strategy 2030
- New Circular Economy Action Plan
- Zero pollution strategy
- Farm to fork strategy
- Just transition
- Sustainable European Investment Plan
- Future ready economy new industrial strategy



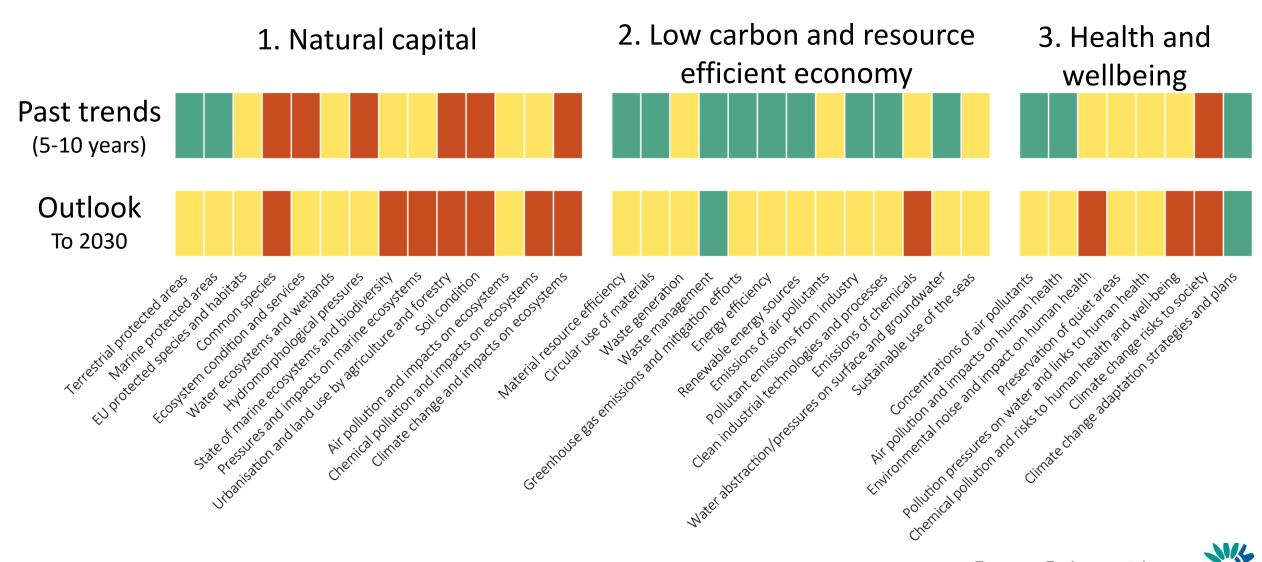


The European Environment Agency and EIONET





SOER 2020: some successes but a discouraging outlook



Natural capital

of Europe's
alarming rate
of biodiversity loss
is as catastrophic
as climate change

SOER 2020



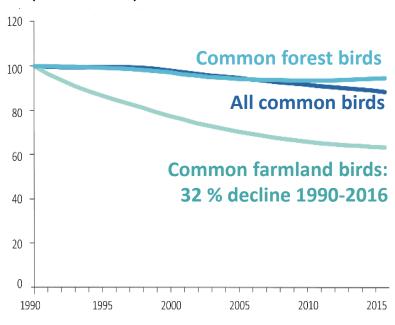
1. Protecting, conserving and enhancing natural capital

	Past trends (10-15 years)	Outlook to 2030		rospects of meeting icy objectives/targets	
				2020 2030 2050	
Terrestrial protected areas					
Marine protected areas					
EU protected species and habitats					
Common species (birds and butterflies)					
Ecosystem condition and services				Implementatio	
Water ecosystems and wetlands				·	
Hydromorphological pressures				Gap	
State of marine ecosystems and biodiversity					
Pressures and impacts on marine ecosystems					
Urbanisation and land use by agriculture and forestry					
Soil condition					
Air pollution and impacts on ecosystems					
Chemical pollution and impacts on ecosystems					
Climate change and impacts on ecosystems					

But species and habitats still being lost

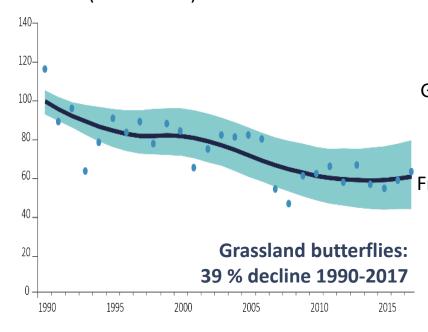
Birds in decline

European population index (1990 = 100)



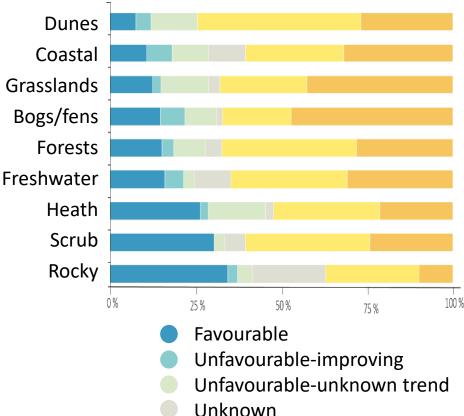
Pollinators in decline

Grassland butterflies: population index (1990 = 100)



Habitats: unfavourable status

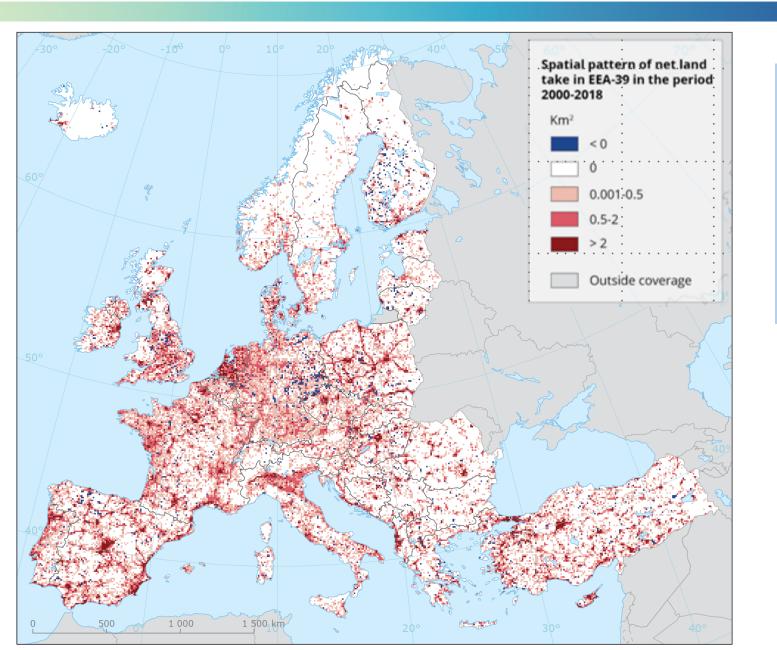
Trends in conservation status of assessed habitats at EU level



Unfavourable-stable

Unfavourable-deteriorating

Land and soil: under pressure



- Urban sprawl
- Infrastructure
- Landscape fragmentation
- Soil degradation and contamination



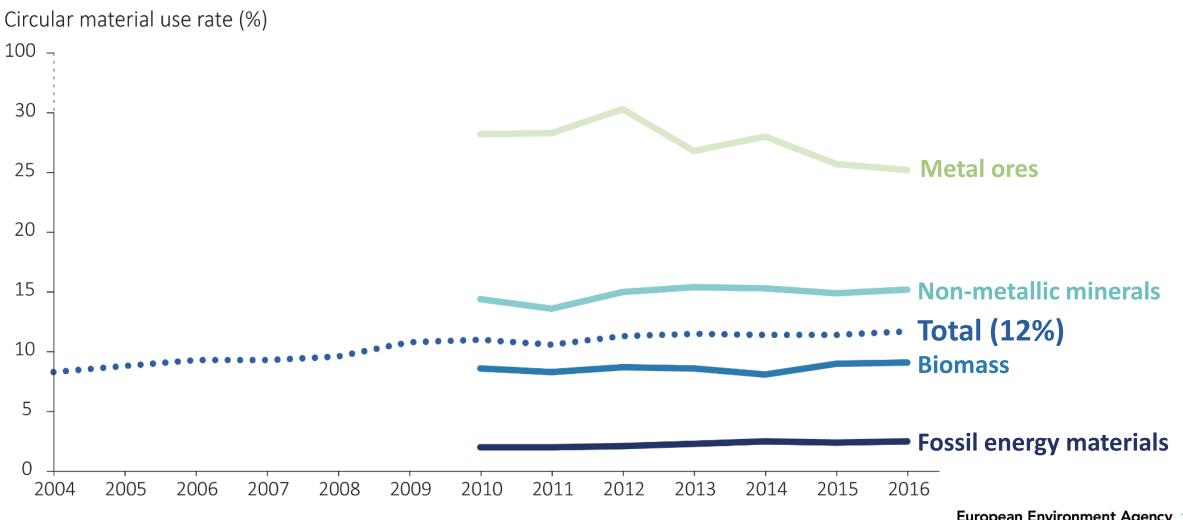


2. Resource-efficient, circular and low-carbon economy

	Past trends (10-15 years			pects of med objectives/t		
				2020 2030 2050		
Material resource efficiency						
Circular use of materials						
Waste generation						
Waste management						
Greenhouse gas emissions and mitigation efforts						
Energy efficiency						
Renewable energy sources						
Emissions of air pollutants						
Pollutant emissions from industry						
Clean industrial technologies and processes						
Emissions of chemicals						
Water abstraction and its pressures on surface and groundwater						
Sustainable use of the seas						

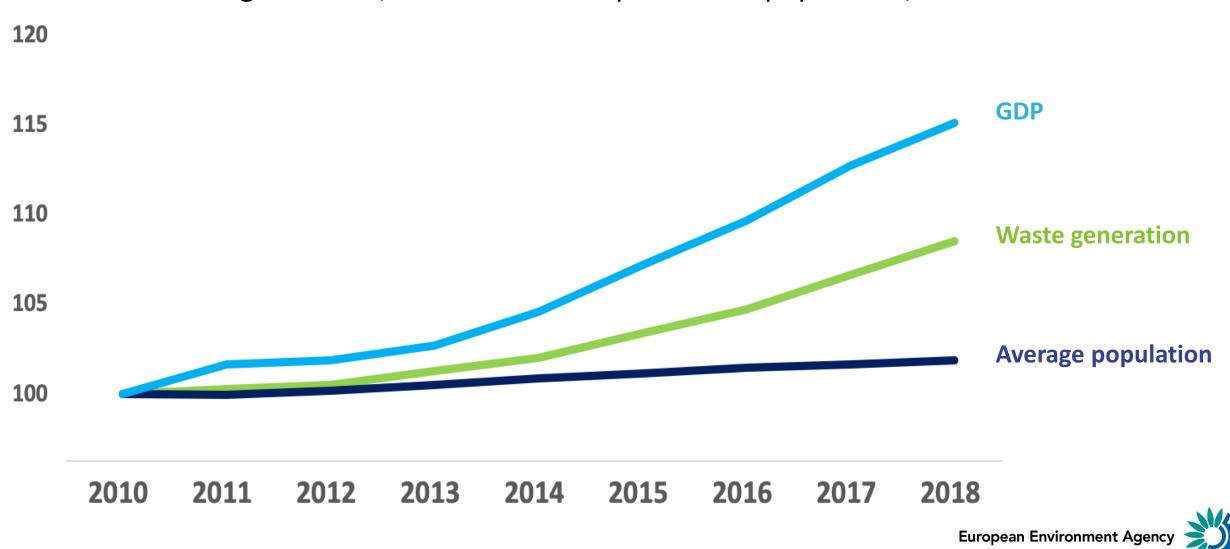
Circular use of materials is still low

Trends in the circular material use rate, EU-28



But waste generation is still increasing

Trends in waste generation, economic development and population, EEA-33

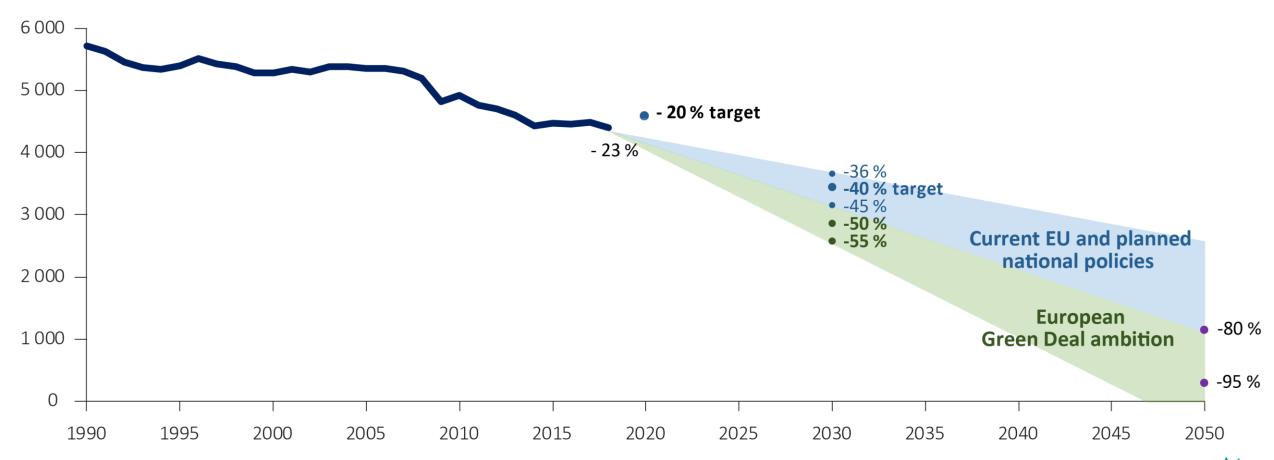




Climate change: EU greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

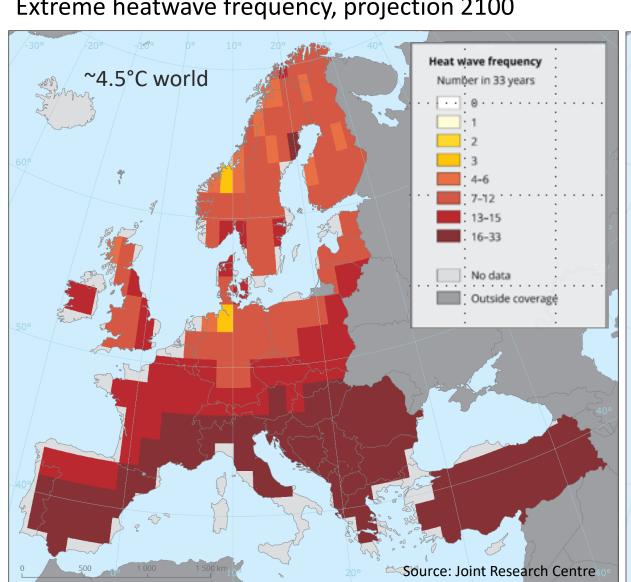
GHG emission trends and projections in the EU-28, 1990-2050

Million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (MtCO₂e)

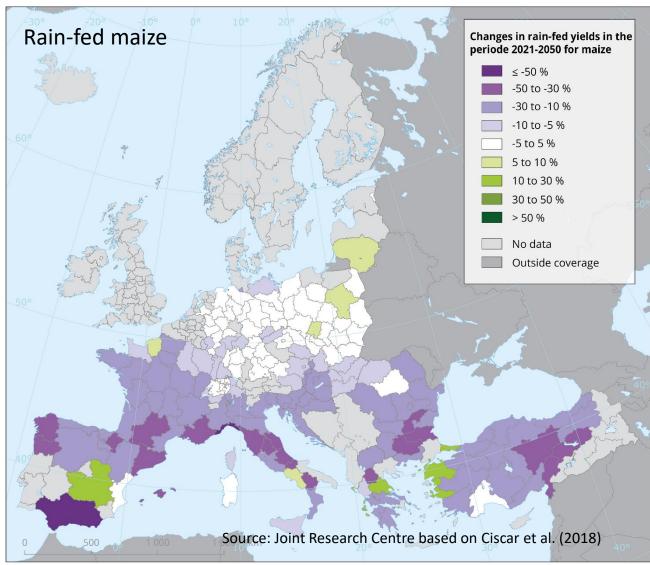


Climate change: economic impacts

Extreme heatwave frequency, projection 2100



Projected change in yield 2021-2050 vs 1981-2010



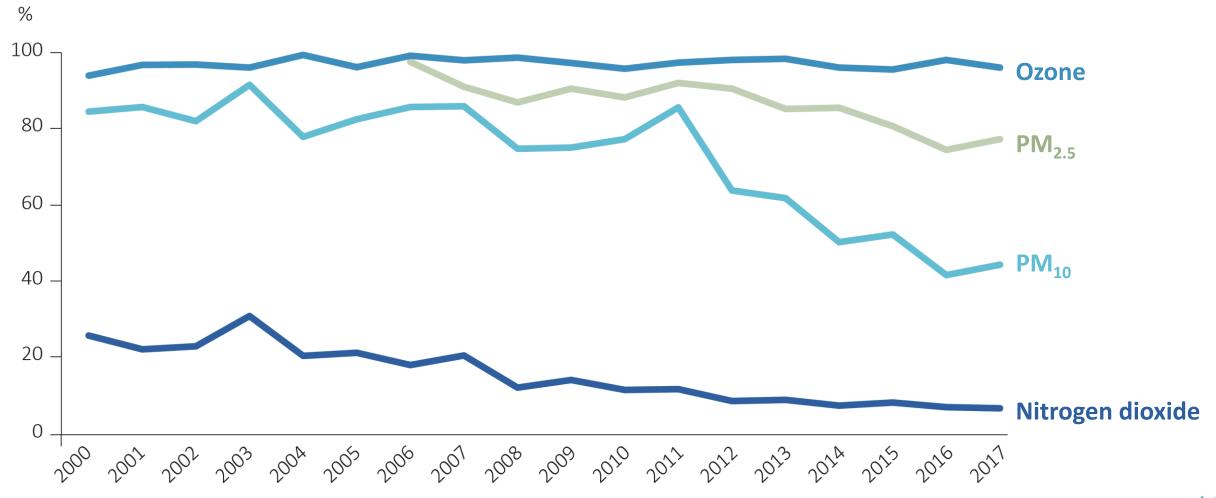


3. Environmental risks to health and well-being

	Past trends (10-15 years)	Outlook to 2030	Prospects of meeting policy objectives/targets		
			2020 2030 2	2050	
Concentrations of air pollutants					
Air pollution impacts on human health and well-being					
Population exposure to environmental noise and impacts on human health					
Preservation of quiet areas					
Pollution pressures on water and links to human health					
Chemical pollution and risks to human health and well-being					
Climate change risks to society					
Climate change adaptation strategies and plans					

Environmental risks: air pollution is still a big problem

EU urban population exposed to air pollutant concentrations above selected WHO air quality guidelines



Environmental risks: chemical pollution

~ 100 000 chemicals on the market

~ 22 600 chemicals with a use over 1 tonne per year

~ 4 700 chemicals
with a use over
100 tonnes per year
prioritised in
hazard characterisation
and evaluation

~500 chemicals

extensively characterised for their hazards and exposures

~10 000 chemicals

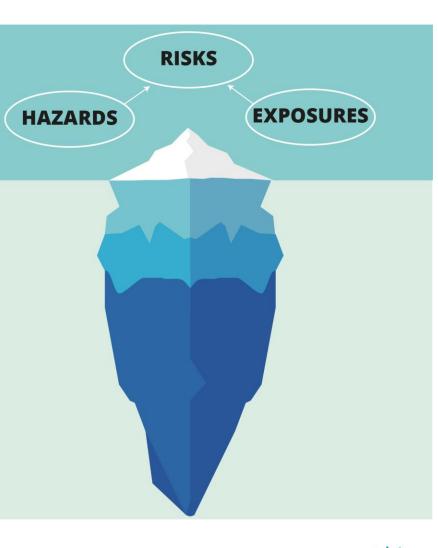
fairly well characterised for a subset of their hazards and exposures

~20 000 chemicals

with limited characterisation for their hazards and exposures

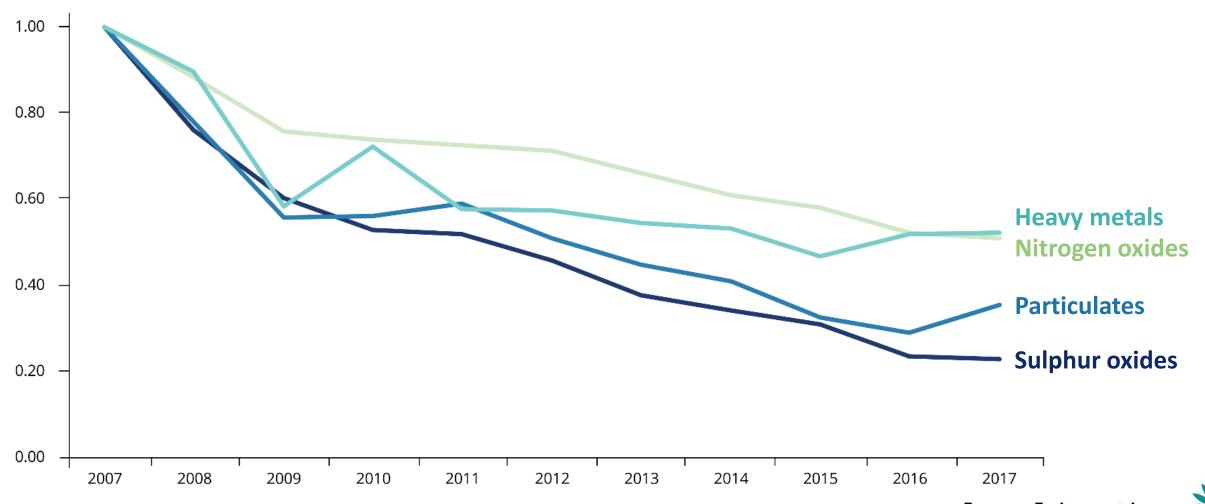
~70 000 chemicals

with poor characterisation for their hazards and exposures

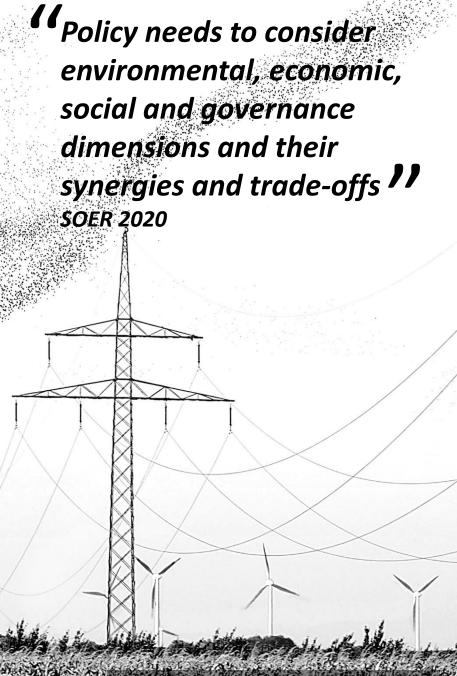


Industrial pollution: some emissions are decreasing

Emissions of key industrial pollutants, EEA-33

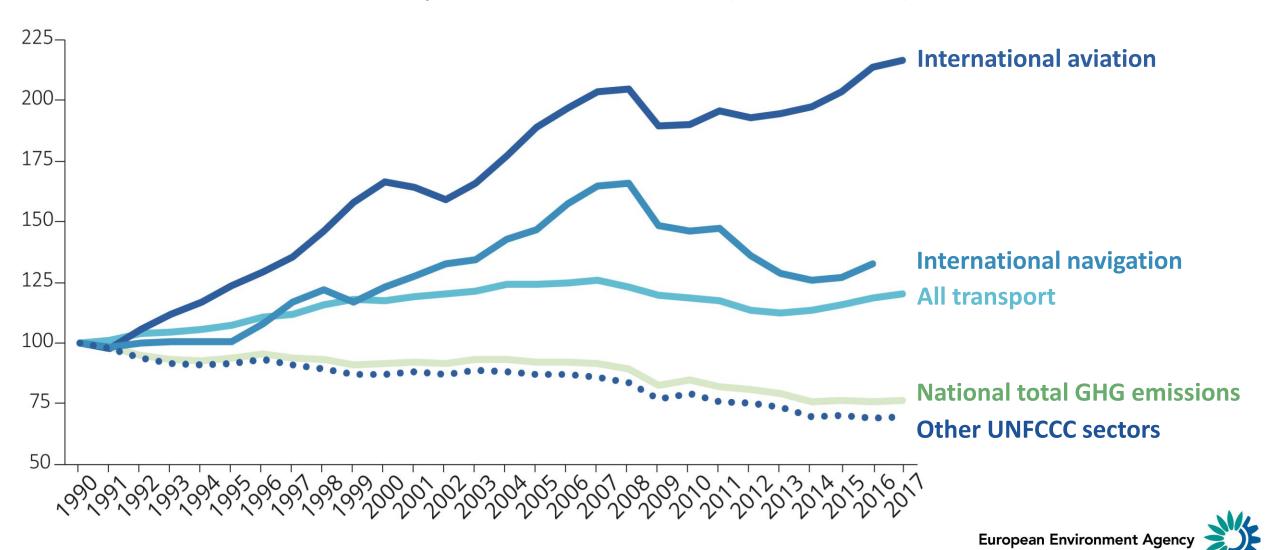


Environmental policy integration

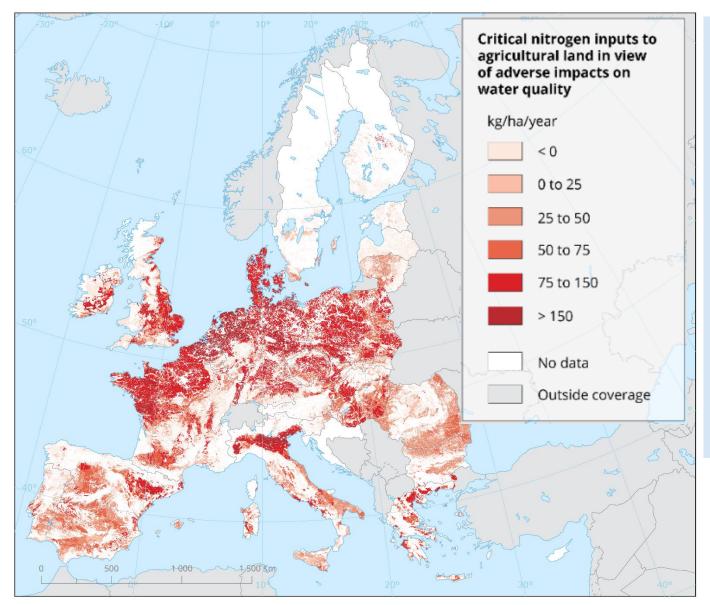


Policy integration largely unsuccessful: transport

EU GHG emissions in the transport sector, 1990-2017 (1990 = 100%)



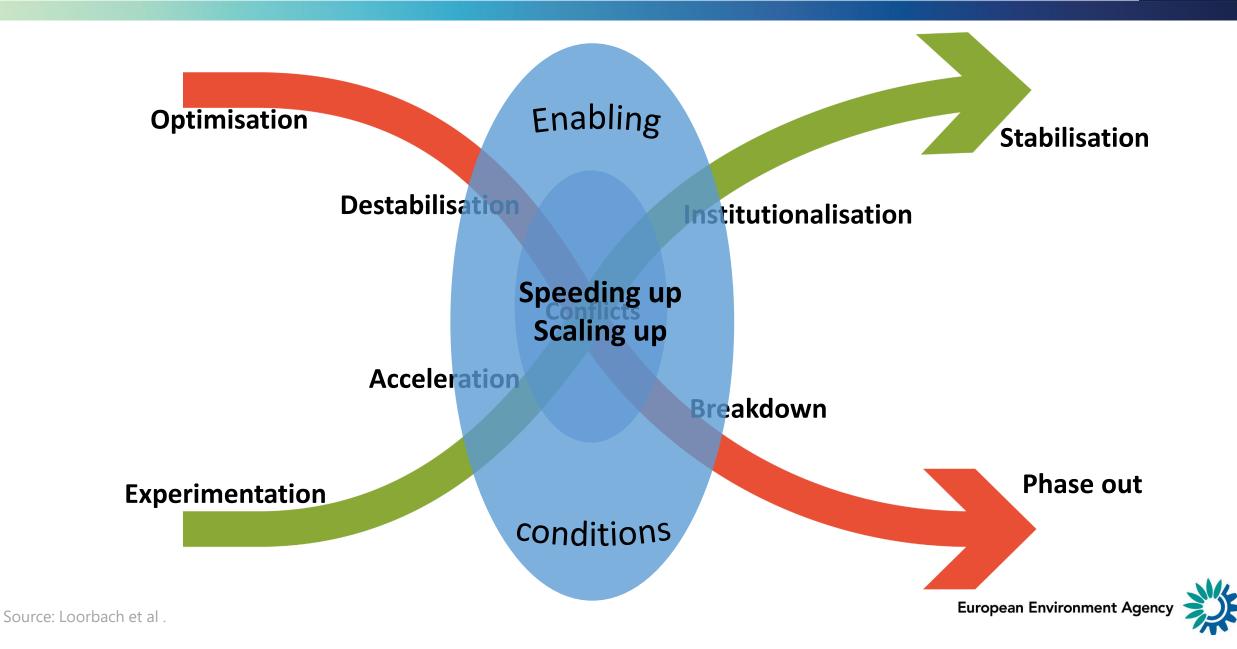
Policy integration largely unsuccessful: agriculture



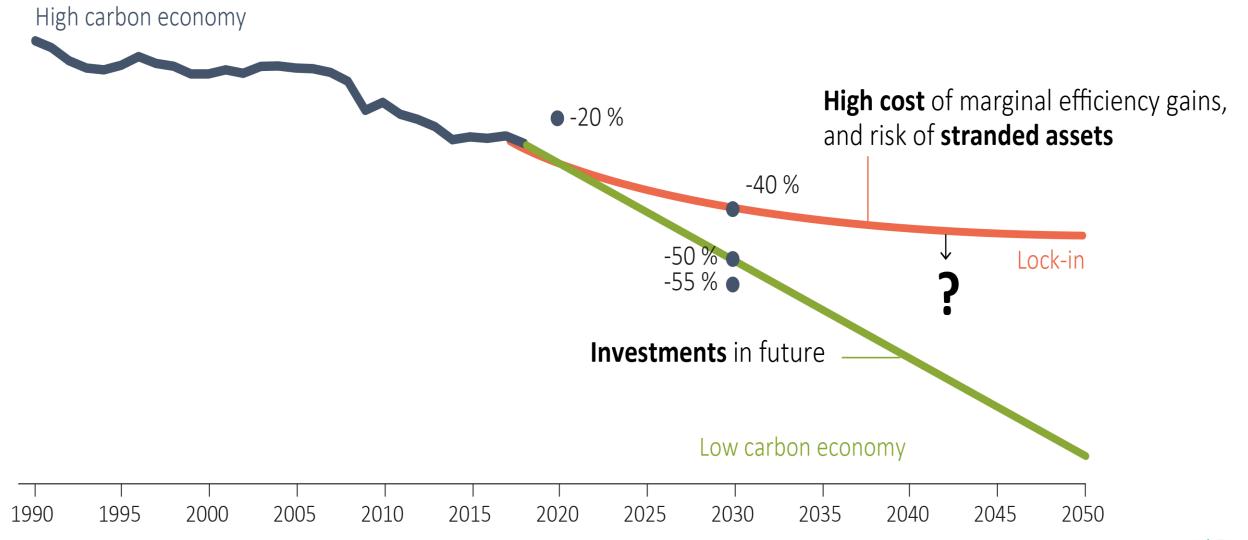
- Unsustainable agriculture still main threat to biodiversity and natural capital in Europe
- Pollution of soil, water, air and food
- Over-exploitation of natural resources
- Greening of the CAP shown to be ineffective



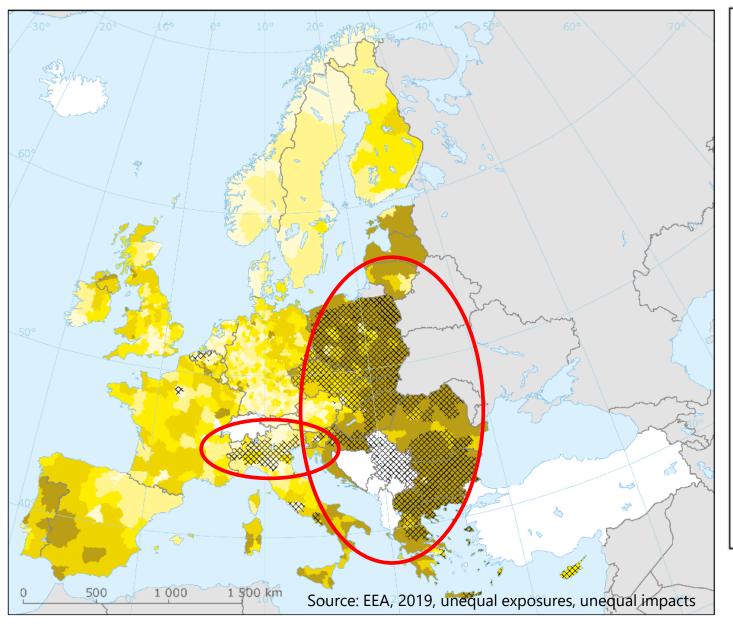
Systemic change is disruptive: the 'x-curve'

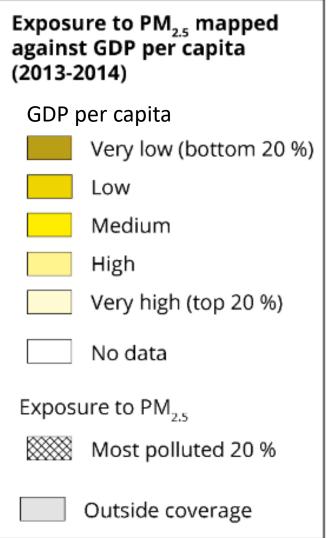


Investing in sustainability, not dead-end streets



Social vulnerability and just transitions





The window is closing: bold action is needed

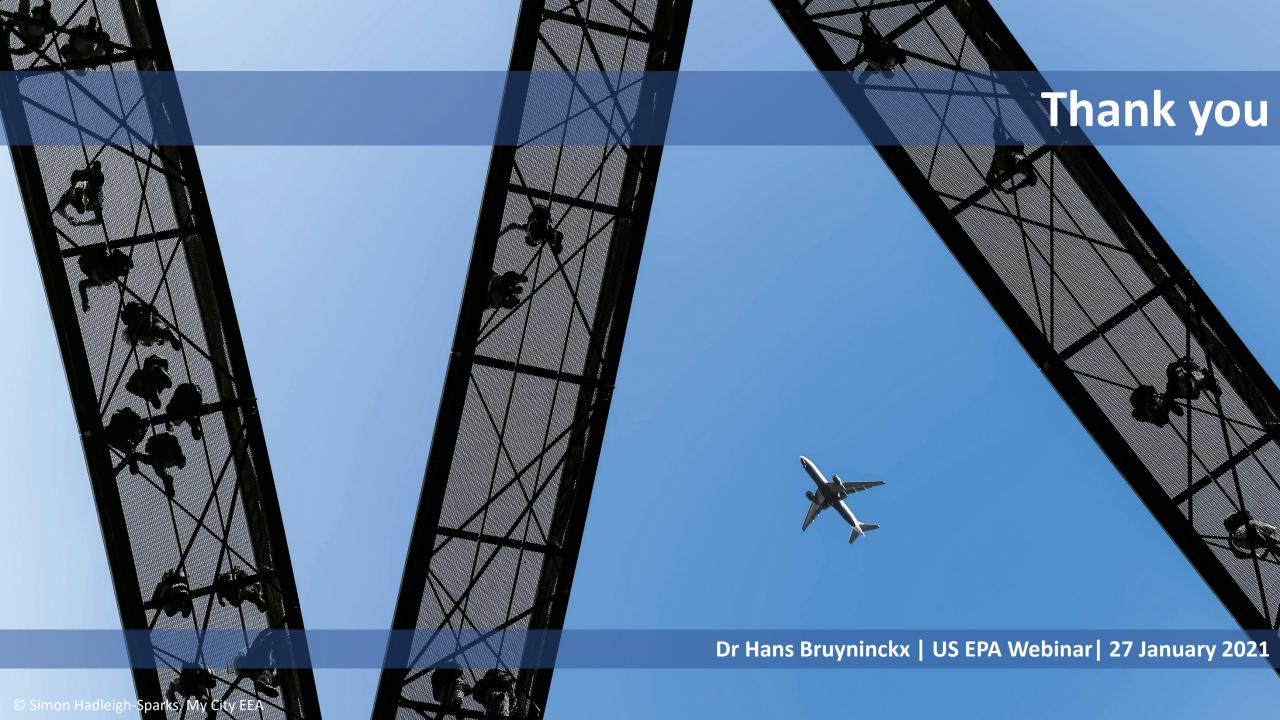






- 1. Implementation: we should do things better
- 2. Sustainability as guiding principle: we should do things differently
- 3. The right investments: transformative initiatives; not marginal efficiency gains
- 4. Fostering innovation: throughout society





Panel Discussion

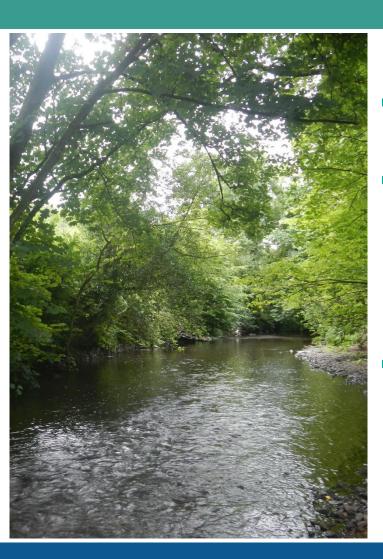
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US panellist from EPA	Katherine Dawes, EPA Evidence Act Acting Evaluation Officer

Irish Environmental Protection Agency





- Independent Public Body, established in 1993
- Roles
 - Environmental and Radiological Protection
 - Regulation, Knowledge, Advocacy
- State of the Environment Report 2020
 - "The overall quality of Ireland's environment is not what it should be, and the outlook is not optimistic unless we accelerate action"

Laura Burke, Director General



Next Generation Environmental Information







INCREASE
SUPPORT TO HELP
COMMUNITIES
TRANSFORM



INNOVATE
ASSESSMENTS:
SOLUTIONS AND
METHODS

Resource: Roadmap for Sustained Climate Assessment Contact: Richard Moss rmoss@Princeton.edu
www.climateassessment.org

The Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act)

- Bipartisan, bicameral legislation passed and signed on January 14, 2019.
- The law implements half of the recommendations from the bipartisan U.S. Commission on Evidence-Based Policymaking report The Promise of Evidence Based Policy Making.
- Provides a new federal framework to promote a culture of evaluation, continuous learning, and decision making using the best available evidence. Provisions:
 - Title I, Federal Evidence-Building Activities: (1) develop and issue a Learning Agenda (i.e., evidence-building plan) and Capacity
 Assessment as part of the 4-Year Strategic Plan; (2) publish an Annual Agency Evaluation Plan; (3) designate an Evaluation Officer and
 Statistical Official.
 - Title II, Government Data Act: (1) issue a Strategic Information Resources Management Plan and conduct a Comprehensive Data Inventory and (2) designate a Chief Data Officer.
 - Title III, Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act: (1) meet confidential information protection requirements and (2) make data assets available, as practicable, to any statistical agency and external researchers.

Evidence Act at EPA:

- Three 'designated officials': Evaluation Officer (Acting) Katherine Dawes; Chief Data Officer Dr. Richard Allen; Statistical Official Dr. Alex Marten.
- Established the Evidence Act Workgroup as standing advisory body.
- o In 2021 Develop a Learning Agenda, Capacity Assessment to be issued with FY 2022-2026 EPA Strategic Plan; Issue EPA's Evaluation and Evidence Policy.